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***Uncispora hainanensis* sp. nov. isolated from decayed leaves**

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ABSTRACT—A new species, *Uncispora hainanensis*, is described and illustrated. It is characterized by narrowly obclavate or cylindrical, slightly curved at the apical cell, mostly 3-septate, subhyaline or pale brown conidia.

KEY WORDS —fungal diversity, aquatic hyphomycetes, taxonomy

Introduction

Saprobic dematiaceous hyphomycetes are highly diverse on plant material in China, where many new genera and species have recently been discovered (Zhang et al. 2009, 2011; Ma et al. 2012a,b,c). During our ongoing survey of anamorphic fungi in Hainan Province in southwest China, one new species with morphological characteristics of *Uncispora* was collected.

Uncispora was introduced by Sinclair & Morgan-Jones (1979) based on *U. harroldiae* R.C. Sinclair & Morgan-Jones. The genus is characterized by brown, macronematous, synnematus or fasciculate conidiophores, and subhyaline to pale brown, obclavate conidia that are curved or hooked at the apex and truncate at the base. *Uncispora* is similar to *Sporidesmium* Link (Ellis, 1971) in its holoblastic, monoblastic, integrated, non-cicatrizated conidiogenous cells and broadly truncate conidia but differs by its occasionally branched and synnematus conidiophores and its unique conidia with curved or hooked terminal cells. There are only two species published, *U. harroldiae* and *U. sinensis* (Yang et al. 2011). Here, we propose a third species.

[#] Jian-Ying Li & Min Qiao contributed equally to this work

Materials & methods

A culture was isolated from submerged decayed leaves in a river in the Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve. A piece of $3\text{--}4 \times 6\text{--}7$ cm decayed leaf was placed on the surface of CMA (20 g cornmeal, 18 g agar, 40 mg streptomycin, 30 mg ampicillin, 1000 mL distilled water) for ten days; single conidia were isolated using a sterilized toothpick while viewing with a Olympus BX51 microscope and cultivated on CMA in Petri plates. Morphological observations were made from CMA after incubation at 25°C for one week. Conidial size and septation and conidiophore size were determined by measuring more than 50 elements. Pure cultures and a permanent slide were deposited in the herbarium of the Laboratory for Conservation and Utilization of Bio-resources, Yunnan University, Kunming, Yunnan, P.R. China (YMF).

Taxonomy

Uncispora hainanensis Jian Y. Li & Z.F. Yu, sp. nov.

PLATE 1

MYCOBANK MB 808816

Differs from *Uncispora* spp. by its slightly curved apical cell and smaller conidia.

TYPE: PR China, Hainan Province, Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, 18°54'N 109°40'E, elev. 754 m, isolated from decayed leaves, Dec. 2011, G. Z. Yang (**Holotype**, YMF1.04038; ex-type culture, YMF1.040381).

ETYMOLOGY: *hainanensis* refers to the province in which the species was found.

COLONIES pale brown to brown, growing moderately slowly on CMA, attaining 25 mm diam. after 7 days at 25°C. Vegetative hyphae hyaline to pale brown, branched and septate smooth, commonly $1\text{--}30$ μm wide, aerial mycelium sparse, hyaline, septate, and branched. CONIDIOPHORES macronematous, synnematos, or sometimes in a fascicle of a few, very rarely single, arising terminally or laterally on hyphae, erect, frequently branched, pale brown to mid brown, smooth and septate, $55\text{--}62 \times 2.5\text{--}3$ μm . CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS determinate, integrated, terminal, cylindrical, monoblastic, or extending percurrently to produce several terminal and subterminal conidia in fascicles. CONIDIA narrow clavate to cylindrical (19--) $29\text{--}52 \times 2\text{--}3$ μm , tapering and curved at the apex, truncate at base, $1\text{--}5$ -septate, mostly 3-septate, subhyaline to pale brown, smooth, sometimes verruculose at the lower cell.

COMMENTS: *U. hainanensis* is distinguished from the other two *Uncispora* species by its conidia with a curved terminal cell. Conidia of *U. harroldiae* are larger ($62\text{--}78 \times 4\text{--}5$ μm) with terminal cells that are mostly hooked. In *U. sinensis* the conidial apices only sometimes hook and its $0\text{--}7$ septate conidia are much larger ($67\text{--}89 \times 2\text{--}3.5$ μm). Moreover, in *U. sinensis* the conidia are much more densely arranged on the conidiophores than in *U. hainanensis*.

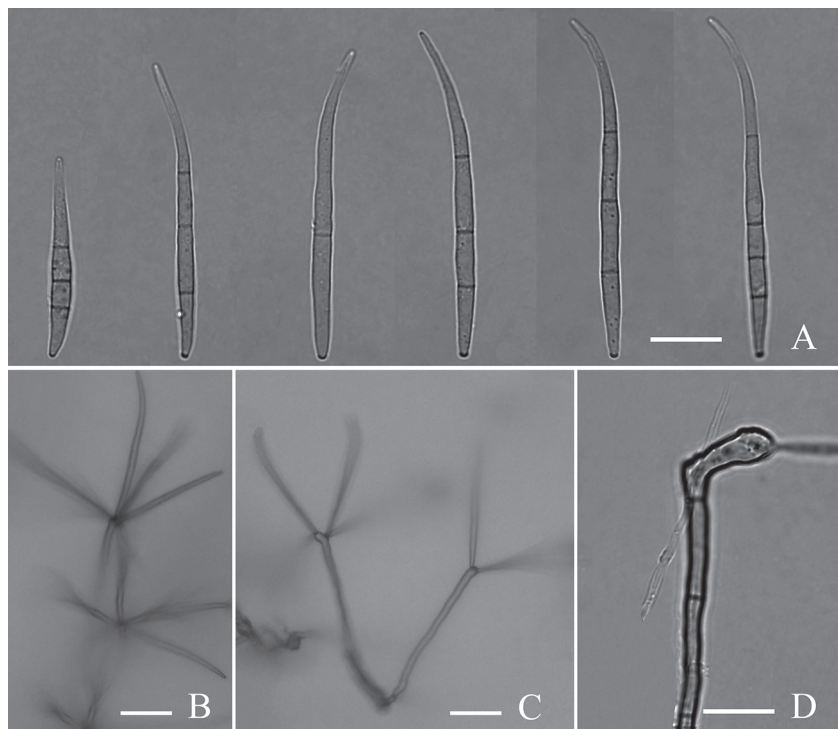


PLATE 1. *Uncispora hainanensis* (holotype, YMF 1.04038). A. Conidia. B, C. Conidiophores bearing conidia in clusters. D. Conidiophore. Scale bars: A, D = 10 μ m; B, C = 20 μ m.

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